Prof. L. B. Wright

VOL. XII. No. 6.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, May, 1887.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1887.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the table furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 21 —Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD,

Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. XII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY, 1887. No. 6.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communication will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WE are convinced that the best interests of a literary journal of any sort, in so far as its own literary excellence is concerned, would not warrant an annual change in management; and especially a choice of inexperienced editors to have the work in charge. In the case of the college paper, however, there are, of course, many considerations which argue in favor of this change, even though it may not be healthful to the paper itself, and which would hardly allow that a continuity in management would be desirable even if it were possible. At any rate we must accept the inevitable, and so, in accordance with the established custom, the board of editors of the UNDERGRADUATE for the ensuing year have been duly elected, and begin their journalistic experience with the present number.

We enter upon our new work with a keen sense of our responsibility and trust, and a determination to do our best for the UNDERGRADUATE and the college it represents.

We would solicit the honest criticism of every subscriber, for it is our aim to improve by this experience; and yet, we are sure that you will be charitable toward our weaknesses. We profess to be but novices in our work, and shall make many blunders, which those of maturer minds and riper experience might well harshly criticise.

We shall try hard to maintain the UNDERGRADUATE'S present rank among college periodicals, assured that if this be done our patrons will be satisfied.

IN the last number of the UNDERGRADUATE the editors-elect were favored with generous, welcome, and much-needed advice from their retiring predecessors.

We are very glad to see such a hearty interest manifested in our college paper, since it predicts not only a much easier administration for the present management, but also a much more valuable paper for the ensuing year than if the editors were left entirely to themselves without the cooperation of their fellow-students.

We sincerely trust that this solicitude for the welfare of the UNDERGRADUATE, evinced by the retiring board of editors, may not be allowed to wane, and that other of the students may feel more of a personal interest in, and responsibility for, its success.

There are often matters of interest to the college and alumni which the editors may have failed to notice; or subjects discussed by them which appear to others in a different light, and in such instances we shall be only too glad to receive and publish any meritorious communications presented.

The UNDERGRADUATE is a representative of our college and a champion of her interests. Now it is not to be supposed that the members of the editorial board feel any deeper anxiety to promote the best interests of their alma mater than do the other students,

and we see no reason why the fact that they have been intrusted with the management of, and are held responsible for the publication of, their college paper, should prevent other students from doing their part toward rendering it an attractive sheet. We are aware that this kind of talk is, perhaps, getting a little old, but the very fact that our editors invariably complain of this lack of support on the part of the students at large should be sufficient proof that a reform in this direction is needed.

Do not think, fellow-students, that this is all editor's jargon and is written simply to fill out the editorial department, for it is not, and we trust that you will not consider it as such.

The publication of a college paper, we believe, should not be a *you*, but a *we* affair, for we all want a paper that will fitly represent our college; and now that she has received a boom, and is starting off with such flattering prospects, the UNDERGRADUATE must keep abreast.

Let every student, then, feel himself in duty bound to contribute something each month; and, with this combination of forces, we shall be amply able to make the UNDERGRADUATE a sheet of which we may well be proud.

DOES the "Ram" justify its own existence? We hope that every student in thinking of this matter will lay aside any prejudice which he may have entertained and consider it in the light of consequences, both immediate and final. Boys, let us hear from some of you on the subject, and let us either justify these publications, or else condemn them as worse than nuisances.

THE readers of the UNDERGRADUATE will notice in these columns an account of the meeting of the Middlebury College Alumni Association, in Boston, on the 31st of last month. It had been thought by some that, in view of the large and enthusiastic meeting of last year, it would not be wise to attempt a repetition of it so soon, lest the interest and enthusiasm might appear to have declined. But some thought differently, especially Hon. Geo. W. Ware, to whose interest and executive skill, we are informed, the success of the gathering, both in regard to attendance and the perfection of arrangements, was largely due.

The meeting was a complete success and betrayed an unabated interest in old Midd. on the part of her alumni, which reminds us that we are well backed by competent men, and that as undergraduates we have only to perform our duty faithfully and well, to insure a bright and happy future for our alma mater.

THE department of communications from the alumni seems to us a very important feature of a college journal, and we are anxious to make this department more prominent in the future than it has been in the past. Our college has many able alumni who are interested in the UNDERGRADUATE and we are sure that communications from them in the nature of advice and encouragement would prove a most valuable addition to our paper.

May we not receive more of their contributions?

WE do not wish to assume an attitude of dissatisfaction or dictation in regard to matters controlled by the faculty and corporation, nor would we forget that it is much easier to criticise existing methods than to suggest feasible measures of reform; but we beg leave to suggest what seems to us a much-needed change in our curriculum.

Last year when we learned that our college was to receive a bounteous endowment and that another course was to be introduced with more instructors added to our faculty, we hoped that some provision, also, might be made for the study of English Literature at an earlier part of the course than had been hitherto afforded.

Now, it may not be convenient or practicable to place English Literature among the Freshmen subjects, although we can see many good reasons for doing so, and it is surely not a subject that is at all in advance of the ordinary Freshman's preparation and ability.

We fail to see why the study of the Greek and Latin languages, for the first two years of the course, should be given so much prominence, to the utter exclusion of our own modern literature.

Some of the students come from homes where books were not abundant and since the subject is seldom taught in the fitting school, their knowledge of authors and their writings is not very extensive, to say the least. For such students, it seems to us, a limited course, at least, in English Literature is just what is most needed to enable them to supplement their subsequent course with valuable reading.

Owing to the interest and enthusiasm of our instructor in that department, something has already been accomplished in this direction, and may we not see the good work continue?

We believe that if college students were earlier interested in our best literature, some of their leisure moments would be spent in a more profitable manner than at present.

IN this number of the UNDERGEADUATE we are called upon to announce the death of one of Middlebury's most honored alumni, and New England's, if not indeed America's favorite bard, John Godfrey Saxe.

For several years, Mr. Saxe has been in very poor health and has lived with his only surviving son, Mr. Charles Saxe, in Albany, N. Y., where he died instantly of heart disease, on the 31st ult.

In the death of our illustrious alumnus, we mourn the loss of one of the brightest English poets, and although he was for five years the editor of a flourishing paper in Burlington, Vt., and also lectured frequently throughout New England and the Middle States, yet it was through his poetry that he is best known to the public. Who has not admired the ready wit and good common-sense in "The Proud Miss McBride"? But many are not aware of the fact that Mr. Saxe was the author of much pathetic and deeply religious literature as well. The jolly humor displayed in some of his shorter poems and epigrams, as for instance:

"When Sarah Jane, the moral miss
Declares, 'tis very wrong to kiss,
I'll bet a shilling I see through it:
The damsel, fairly understood,
Feels just as any Christian should—
She'd rather *suffer* wrong than do it:"

is only equalled by some of his more serious and religious writings. Of these, the dialogue between Sleep and Death is characteristic, both in style and sentiment. Sleep boasts of her popularity while Death bemoans his sorrow-bringing task:

"True!" answered Sleep, "but all the while
Thine office is berated,
'Tis only by the weak and vile
That thou art fear'd and hated."

"And though thy work on earth has given
To all a shade of sadness,
Consider—every saint in heaven
Remembers thee with gladness."

Horace Greeley once said of him: "If not the most profound, he is certainly the most popular of our native bards. Mr. Saxe's sarcasm is usually keen and polished, but never malignant. He seems like a gentleman of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows."

Perhaps we cannot better express our feelings than by quoting the last stanza from his poem, entitled "A Poet's Elegy," which reads as follows:

"And partial friends, while gaily laughing o'er
The merry lines they quote,
Say with a sigh: 'To us the man was more
Than aught he ever wrote.'"

LITERARY.

A PAPER

READ TO THE CLASS OF '87, MARCH 18, 1887.

[Printed in the UNDERGRADUATE by request.]

I HAVE thought it fitting, in this closing hour of our work in literature, to set aside the intervening term and to speak to you as alumni of Middlebury College. I have wished to outline my conception of the ideal alumnus and briefly to indicate some of the methods by which each of you may make himself such in literary directions.

There have been recent radical changes in educational thought as to education's attitude toward bachelors of arts. We have come to be familiar with the advanced instruction of to-day, and a claim that this instruction is a thing of recent date may at first thought seem unwarranted. The single fact, however, that Harvard's graduate courses date back but to 1870, will prove it a departure of the present generation. This implies a marked advancement of our educational standards; it implies harmonious movement with the ever-quickening activity of intellectual life. The baccalaureate honor has at last become a milestone; formerly it was counted as the goal. He who reaches it does well, but he does better who passes farther to more substantial achievement. It is pleasant to note that the movement is reciprocal. If the stand of education with regard to the alumnus has been changing, as we find it, in these latter, better days, the stand of the alumnus with regard to education is correspondingly different. The demand for more instruction came and comes from our young alumni ranks, whose response is only measured by the limits of the grant. The ideal alumnus, therefore—may his tribe increase—is the bachelor of former days, advanced from the grade of student to the more dignified rank of scholar; permeated still with an educa-

tional spirit so often stifled when the collegiate race is run; cultivating to a higher fruitage the buds of intellectual possibility nourished through the seasons of a college course but, alas, too often frozen by the waterices of the President's Commencement reception. An alumni organization, in its highest, best sense, is an educational body and ~~your~~ truest characteristics as members of such a body will be found in ~~your~~ educational aims. I pass at once to the second consideration.

The scientific tendency of to-day has confined itself by no means to natural, physical fields. Its influence has pervaded all departments, working here and there in the world of mind as complete and radical changes as any to be found, look where you may, in the insensate world of matter. A surface knowledge, even, of the progress of research will show its value in the broad domains of language. The study of Greek and Latin, as developed by the modern critical apparatus, is an inductive science with all that the name implies. The field of comparative grammar, and mainly through the efforts of the so-called "younger school," has seen a revolution which has had no parallel. The methods of systematic science have been applied to no department they have not immeasurably enriched. Their conquest of material is all about you; their achievement in linguistics I have touched upon. And now at last, literature, the embodiment of language, has come to be subjected to scientific methods. Surely our men of letters might with reason have been expected to second heartily so promising a movement. The facts show us that they have not done so—a curious commentary on the world's conservatism. Many causes, by no means easy to recount, have gone to form the measure of this strong antipathy. The reason most apparent should receive especial notice. Deny it as you may, the world in general is at odds with specialization. The specialist in religion, it will tell you, is a bigot; the specialist in grammar is a root-digger, if happily he may escape with an epithet no more opprobrious. Yet the former may be quickened by the touch of God's own finger, and perhaps—perhaps—the latter has the feelings of a man. Specialization means narrowness, if prevalent opinion prove trustworthy, and the world in general —nothing more nor less than the world of letters—is in harmony with a so-called breadth of view. Not that the claims of science have been totally disregarded; they are merely relegated to what those who sit in judgment have considered their "proper bounds." After the Danville riot, there was held a mass convention of the whites in that section who survived the fatal day. The resolutions presented in that hour of "gloom" by Gen. Jubal Early, of Confederate fame, occur to me as *apropos*. They were filled full of the spirit of the New South and their manly fervor would have won the heart of an old-time abolitionist. They glowed with generous impulse and a warm, fraternal feeling; they avowed absorbing interest in the welfare of the black, paraded their affection for the colored man and brother and declared their wish and purpose to advance him—*in his place*. Somewhat similar is the attitude of the literary profession when it passes resolutions on the scientific guild. Toward the science of linguistics, as applied to literature, it is most insufferable; it will patronize, commiserate, do anything but argue, indulging, when confronted with a record of achievement, in contemptible allusion to the value of beasts of burden. One is tempted to reply in kind. It is at least an open question as to the rank, in a natural economy, of the draft horse on the one hand and the beast that brays his detractions; the odds, I am almost certain, are in favor of the draft horse. In the literary world, then, the love for science is confined strictly to science "in its place." When scientists have approached our literature, even by the most legitimate of methods, a cry of horror has gone up from a self-made hierarchy and impious hands have been sternly warned from touching the holy ark.

What, then, is this scientific bugbear and what are the methods it proposes to employ? I have spoken of a systematic science; the adjective is superfluous. Science *is* system, as applied to these new fields, and we have its definition in a comprehensive word. True literary study is grounded in it; draws nourishment from it; will live and flourish, if it live at all, by virtue of the science so flippantly condemned. A curious fact in language may have escaped your notice. In the early, golden era of the old Greek literature, when thought was molded to ideal form and found expression through an elaborate and delicately shaded syntax, there existed—strange as it may appear—not a single word for grammar. Yet grammatical science flourished; by its fruits we know it and their perfection, and the methods for which I argue in critical literary study are no whit less effective, no whit less important from the fact that those who use them have

denied that they exist. Angels, ere now, have been cared for unawares.

It is not my purpose to outline with any detail what seems to be the future in this field. Two of its leading features I wish to lay before you, as embodying in a measure the spirit of the whole. Our coming criticism will, first, be analytic. Already we are on debated ground. If reference may again be made to that conglomeration, the world in general reads its books as the most of us look at a landscape, in a dreamy, nerveless sort of way—lazily delightful if enjoyment be the object, but of little permanent value when it comes to criticism. This method it has sought to justify. Laziness has assumed the guise of a false humility, cloaking itself in the specious plea that genius is a holy thing and the works of the spirit are spirit. Genius has been made with us an impalpable, shadowy something, amenable to no rules; it has blown for us where it listed and we have heard the sound thereof, but have deemed it all impossible to investigate the secret of its coming and its going. And its spirit *is* elusive—we have not been wholly wrong. Its essence, from its nature, must evade a final grasp, and we reverence rightly that Promethean spark which has fired the world in its various manifestations. But the spirit of genius and the workings of genius are widely different things; the latter may be studied with some degree of certainty. To idly argue that we may not probe its methods and lay bear the quivering muscles which transform its will to action, is absurd. The methods of genius in any sphere are real and tangible methods. They express themselves, moreover, in poet's sonnet as in sculptor's statue, through the medium of material form. The spirit has become flesh; it dwells among us.

The field of the scientific analyst is no valley of dry bones. Consider a representative case. Whom has the world to thank the most as regards Shakespearean study; who have penetrated the mists an untoward fate hung round him; who have traced his progress with careful, loving labor, and established most surely the order of his works? There is but one answer; to the analyst belongs the credit. He has reared a column in the temple of Shakespeare study, beside the columns of so many others. Their bases are keen impressions; his base is enduring fact. Their shafts are reared of fancy; his shaft is hewn of system. Yet he is far from scorning fertility of fancy. He has loved the marvelous master with a relish as keen as theirs and love has crowned enduring work. It informs with higher beauty the entablature's adornment and animates with an airy grace the acanthus of the capital. We cannot deny too often that analysis precludes sentiment—genuine, honest, healthy sentiment. The New Shakespeare Society, established in 1874, embodies in many features the materialistic extreme. I extract from the first address of President Furnivall a statement of its purposes and aims:

"The purpose of our Society is, by a very close study of the metrical and phraseological peculiarities of Shakespeare, to get his plays as nearly as possible into the order in which he wrote them; to check that order by the higher tests of imaginative power, knowledge of life, self-restraint in expression, weight of thought, depth of purpose; and then to use that revised order for the purpose of studying the progress and meaning of Shakespeare's mind, the passage of it from fun and word-play, the lightness, the passion of the Comedies of Youth, through the patriotism (still with comedy of more meaning) of the Histories of Middle Age, to the great Tragedies, dealing with the deepest questions of man in Later Life; and then at last to the poet's peaceful and quiet home-life again in Stratford, where he ends with his Prospero and Miranda, his Leontes finding again his wife and daughter in Hermione and Perdita; in whom we may fancy that the Stratford both of his early and late days lives again, and that the daughters he saw there, the sweet English maidens, the pleasant country scenes around him, passed as it were again into his plays. So that, starting with him in London, full of the brilliant word-play of its society, seen in "Love's Labor Lost," yet with the recollection of all his greenwood life and his pleasant youth at Stratford, which we see reflected in such plays as the "Midsummer Night's Dream," we at last get him, after going through all the emotions and struggles in the world almost in his London life, representing to us the thought, the deepest purpose of the Elizabethan era; we get him at last down quietly in his country home again, with the beauty of that country, wife and girl and friends around him; with sheep shearings to be talked of and Perdita with the spring flowers to be loved, and everything else serenely enjoyed; and so he ends his life."

A charming picture (style apart) of some very attractive aims. It shows us that those aims are genial, sunny; behind a frowning meter-test they hide a smiling face.

Analysis has suffered, no doubt, from its injudicious friends. As a critic, Swinburne has discerned both its strength and its weakness; he employs its strength with clear sagacity and lashes its weakness with a merciless satire. "Properly understood,' he tells us, (and what he says of metrical tests will apply to other methods) "this that they call the metrical test is doubtless the surest or the sole sure key to one side of the secret of Shakespeare, but metrical tests to be valuable must have something besides arithmetic at bottom. The inner and outer qualities of a poet's work are of their very nature indivisible; the fatuity of pedantic ignorance never devised a grosser absurdity than the attempt to separate æsthetic from scientific criticism by a strict line of demarcation. Criticism without accurate science of the thing criticised can indeed have no other value than may belong to the genuine record of a spontaneous impression; but it is not less certain that criticism which busies itself only with the outer husk or technical shell of a great artist's work cannot have even so much value as this." Here, I take it, is the bugle note of the analytic method.

If well conducted, our study of literature will also be comparative. In the scientific world, a thing is studied no longer as an isolated fact, but is viewed in its relations to the things that lie about it. The modern scientist is a man of widening vision, looking before and after.

"A primrose by a river's brim
A yellow primrose is to him"—

as much as it ever was. It has come to be something more, though, and the range of science broadens as comparison extends. The phases of life and matter are the phrases of Nature's story. There are few abrupt transitions and but few remaining faults; a sound comparative method has revealed the world's conjunctions, molding those phrases into a harmonious whole. The law of life is that of literature. No man can escape ancestral bias or fail of adaptation to immediate surroundings. There is but one Milton. Is he isolated? No man was ever less so; he is an exponent of his time. From the cold summits of his genius go out the ties which bind him to his present and his past. We know the books he turned from to pen immortal lines; we can trace the current of popular opinions which tinged with their own color his greatest works. To understand him aright, we must know the times he lived in, and the rival factions that were moving on the board. An isolation? There is no such thing in letters; the crystallization, rather, of a Puritan commonwealth. Oftener than is thought, the environments of genius are "masters of passion swaying it to the mood of what it likes or loathes." Perhaps it is audacious to press into their presence, seeking the "meat on which our Cæsars feed that they are grown so great," yet these comprehensive methods have brought an abundant harvest—richer than a host of *dilettanti* can point to. We need the broader vision just referred to. Our methods are too desultory—a fragmentary series of superlatives. We pitch our tents at Chaucer and probably read his Prologue by the aid of modern versions and extended glossaries. We conclude that he is "splendid"—a most gratifying issue—and break camp for a trip in later fields. By forced marches we traverse 200 years. The journey has its beauties of a quiet sort; the streams across our pathway have a green and fertile border, and their cooling, grateful gurgle is a most inviting sound, while over all the landscape hangs the tremulous shade of Chaucer and the promise of the future is a whisper in the air. But we see nothing, hear nothing. Our eyes are set before us on Elizabethan ranges and intervening foot-hills have no interest. A brief survey of Spenser, an enthusiastic dash at Shakespeare—we have done the lofty region and are off for the next peak. I should be sorely tempted to apply those words of Newton, were it not a grave injustice to the words as well as to you. Those pretty little pebbles on the shore of truth's great ocean have done yeoman service and should be honorably discharged. A more careful survey, even, of single sections will but poorly serve our purpose in tracing the deeper lessons of development. It lacks that comprehension which can show the unit and reveal, as Blougram calls it,

"That way
Over the mountain, which who stands upon
Is apt to doubt if it be indeed a road;
While if he view it from the waste itself,
Up goes the line there, plain from base to brow,
Not vague, mistakable! What's a break or two
Seen from the unbroken desert either side?

Unscientific methods are by no means barren of results. A virtue flows from genius to the passing sons of men, let them touch but ne'er so lightly the hem of its trailing robe. Out from its mystic presence, be our study ne'er so woful, we shall come with shining faces from the thundering of the heights—"not in entire forgetfulness, and not in utter nakedness, but trailing clouds" of that glory which surrounds the

holy place. Our disconnected methods are far from failure; in the light of possibilities they are far from success. The hurry of a college course in a measure necessitates these methods. It will not be so in the school to which you pass, whose years are a life-time, whose degree is culture in its best sense.

I have said you are soon to join an educational body; it is equally true that the field of your researches will be more or less circumscribed. Perhaps you have been reckoned linguistic prodigies. In the days now ending, you and that old Greek language may have been inseparable companions; the chances are that in five years you will not be on speaking terms. Mathematics may have "come easy" to you, but if any of you ever soar in the seventh heaven of mathematical science reserved for the elect, I shall be surprised. For most of you, the field for broader culture is the field whose modern methods I have briefly considered. It is occupied by two schools—mere impressionists and those who have a reason for impressions that are in them. I commend to you the latter school.

REVIEWS.

For cogent reasons, best known to ourselves, the reviews in this number are few and very brief. It is proposed, however, to lay considerable stress upon this department in the future, as has been done in the past; and if our friends will kindly excuse us this time, we will try, at least, to redeem ourselves in the future.

The *Century* for April opens with a fine frontispiece portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, which, no doubt, will be welcomed by all lovers of American literature. Then follows an article on the cathedral of Canterbury, which, when we consider the part that Canterbury plays in English history, cannot fail to be interesting. The continuation of the life of Abraham Lincoln is very interesting, and is accompanied by several excellent portraits. In "Church and Meeting-house before the Revolution," we get a good idea of colonial architecture and the difficulties attending religious worship in those days. "The Margin of Profits" is a creditable discussion of the relations existing between labor and capital. "Chickamauga—the Great Battle of the West," the continuation of "The *Century* War Series" is accompanied by several valuable pictures and maps. "In English as She is Taught," by Mark Twain, we have the humorous and instructive combined. It is a strong argument for the more careful study of our own language. Besides the verses in "Bric-a-Brac," there are several interesting poems. The editorials deal with "Lincoln and Lowell" and the "Injustice of Socialism." In "Open Letters", the opinions of several distinguished American musicians, relative to the "International Copyright on Music" are given. There is also a defence of General Shields, and a discussion of the American cantata.

St. Nicholas for May opens with a fine frontispiece portrait of Catarina, the girl Queen. In this connection there is a very interesting article by Brooks. It tells how Prince Giacoma, while on a visit to Venice, was befriended by Catarina, then a mere girl; how he afterward became king of Cyprus and won the hand of Catarina; and how, after his death, she ruled Cyprus for several years, and finally returned home, thus bringing the island under the rule of Venice. As the article partakes of the nature of the historical novel, it cannot fail to win the interest of all the boys and girls. Among the shorter stories, "An Only Daughter" is an interesting one. A young girl is separated from her parents for several years, and during this time gets in the "vortex of fashion." After the return of her parents, however, she is taught to be "useful as well as ornamental," and finally becomes an accomplished young lady. "Winning a Commission," a serial, is started in this number. It gives a good picture of cadet life. The poems and other articles possess their usual merit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments in the Communication Column.]

Editor of the Undergraduate:

As our base-ball nine is about to begin another season, more successful it is to be hoped, than the last, a few words about its training may not be amiss from an interested observer of last year's games.

It seems strange that while in large colleges the men are willing to do severe and systematic work, in a small institution, the practice is careless and indifferent, while no attention is given to diet and keeping regular hours, which things are absolutely indispens-

able in some degree to any one who expects to do good work in any branch of athletics.

The practice of last season, in large part, was for one man to stand near the home plate and bat—nearly always—fly balls, to a crowded field, often a small fraction of the team being present.

The club began the league series without a single preliminary practice game against anything which could be called a team, and the only wonder was that any one should have been surprised at the inevitable result. Throughout the entire season a lamentable lack of team practice was shown. The outfield was good at catching flies to be sure, and well might it be, for all the practice was in that direction. Ground balls were almost sure to pass them. The "backing up" cannot be criticised, for there was none. Every time a ball is thrown to the first baseman there should be a right fielder behind him, but as a matter of fact every poorly thrown ball resulted in one or more bases stolen by the runner, which should have been prevented.

The fielders did very little in the way of supporting the infield and each other, whereas every man trying for a ball should have at least one behind him in case of failure.

The greatest fault of the infield seemed to be wild throwing, and always sending the ball to first base, without any strategy when there were two or three base runners. The team had no practice in base running, and next to none in batting thrown balls. When playing out of town it seemed to be an object of contention as to who could go through the largest part of the hotel bill-of-fare, and while the nine was in Burlington for two days most of the players attended the theatre, which necessitated their being up until nearly midnight and some were out nearly all night.

There is no reason why such a state of affairs should exist this year. The hours of practice will probably be as last year, from four to six, and as our season is so short, no player can afford to miss a single hour of practice without a very good reason, and while the captain can compel no one to come, example goes far. The weak points of each player can be soon ascertained and to them most of his practice should be directed. After the nine and substitutes have been selected, all others, unless playing against the team in practice games ought to have sufficient college spirit to give up the field at the hours devoted to the club, and play at other times or places.

The nine might and should be so arranged that in case of injury to any man or even two men, there would be others to step into the places who had had some experience in those positions.

Every Saturday before the beginning of the league games should see a game with some good team, as St. Albans, Rutland or Port Henry, which are easily accessible. Even if badly defeated, the practice will be invaluable and teach the men not to lose their heads under defeat. At least two nights each week, after recitation, a game might be arranged on the home grounds with some neighboring club ; Starksboro, Vergennes, East Middlebury, Bristol, Panton and Brandon, all have fair nines. It is not so much the time spent as the way it is employed. If every man plays during all his practice with an eye to improving every chance and brushing up his weak points, a few hours can be made very productive of improvement. The college shows a spirit of readiness in the financial support of the team, but nothing can be hoped for in the way of gate money unless the games are worth seeing. Something might be gained by charging admission to ladies. Many of them witness the games, and are entirely willing to pay, or are accompanied by escorts who are.

The ground is a hard one to do anything with, but ought to be leveled as much as possible while it is soft, and at least the base lines, etc., could be filled in, so that they would shed water, instead of being puddles after every rain.

Such games as those of last year make one sigh for the good old days when Middlebury defeated the U. V. M. by such scores as 44 to 4 and 13 to 0. The fitting schools of Vermont are full of young men who enter institutions outside of the State just because these are brought prominently before their notice in the papers and elsewhere. Nothing is a better advertisement for a college than a successful ball team. The U. V. M. has over three hundred men to select a ball team from and Middlebury about fifty, and to win, our small numbers must be offset by hard work.

Financial support will be forthcoming, if the nine show themselves deserving of it by hard work and a few victories. '89.

MIDDLEBURY ALUMNI.

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER AT YOUNG'S HOTEL.

The Association of Alumni of Middlebury College resident in Boston and vicinity held its annual meeting and dinner at Young's Hotel last evening. Prof. W. R. Shipman presided at the business meeting, at which the constitution was amended in some minor particulars. The Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton was elected an honorary member and these officers were chosen: President, E. H. Higley: Vice-President, Hon. Baxter E. Perry; Secretary, the Rev. J. W. Atwood; Treasurer, Sumner Albee; Executive Committee, George W. Ware, Jr., C. G. Farwell, G. H. Remele, E. W. Howe, Prof. Shipman and the President, and Secretary, ex-officiis.

Hon. Baxter E. Perry, class of '49, presided at the dinner, at which there were present Prof. Ezra Brainerd, LL. D., class of '64, President of the College; Hon. John W. Stewart, class of '46, ex-Governor of Vermont and now member of Congress from that State; Prof. W. W. Eaton, E. H. Higley, class of '68, and Henry E. Scott of the Faculty; George W. Ware, Jr., of Boston, '68, one of the Trustees of the College; the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., of Somerville, '29; Prof. W. R. Shipman. Tufts College, '59; Dr. P. B. Goodsell of Boston, '52; the Rev. George W. Brooks of Charlestown, '72; the Rev. Henry M. Perkins of Dunstable, '67; E. W. Howe, Boston, '69; George H. Remele, Esq., of Boston, '72; C. G. Farwell of Boston, '76; Dr. E. H. Baxter of Hyde Park, '76; S. B. Cady of Somerville, '80; Dr. J. B. O'Neil of Boston, '83; T. C. Miller of Boston, '82; the Rev. Julius W. Atwood of Ipswich, '78.

When the last item on the card was reached, President Perry quoted from Byron and Young apt allusions to the pleasures of dining, expressing the hope that, the natural man being happy and satisfied, the spiritual man could be speedily put as easily in corresponding condition through the interchange of reminisences, hopes, remembrances, plans, for alma mater and each other. The attendance, he said, emphasizes the fact that our love for and interest in our College is thoroughly alive. We want to help our College in every way in which we can, and to encourage her to new strength and to the expectancy of that brighter and better day for her which we are all sure is coming for her.

President Ezra Brainerd was received with applause as he rose to speak. He addressed himself particularly to the work of the College and its needs, saying that it was one of the most aggressive colleges in the country, ready to adopt anything new if properly recommended and worthy of trial. So far as its work goes, great activity is being shown in all of its departments, improvements in methods are constantly introduced, resulting in good, honest work in and for the College, and the prospect is for a steady increase both in numbers and in wealth. To bring about this, however, the influence and help of the alumni is needed, and this Pres't Brainerd bespoke from all his hearers.

Hon. J. W. Stewart alluding to the material prosperity of the College gave high praise to the administration of President Brainerd and his associates, and declared that never did the future look so encouraging as now. The Faculty is composed of men in the prime of life, all doing successful work, and resulting in a vastly improved feeling among the students. There need be no fear for the proper conservatism of the College, and the President's statement that it is ready for proper changes does not mean that, under the present administration, there is any dangerous tendency to wild or visionary schemes. Financially the revenue of the college very nearly meets its expenses, and efforts are being made to raise a fund which will make it independent. It will not even then be a rich college; that is not wanted. When a college becomes rich and expands into a university, it loses to a degree its usefulness. But it can do its work well, as it has in the past, the value of its work being such that its graduates can fill any position in the world, as instanced by Minister Phelps and Interstate Commissioner Walker, both of whom are alumni.

Prof. Eaton spoke of the value of such alumni reunions, both to the participants and the college. Previous speakers, he said, had predicted the brighter day which was coming for the college; he thought that they had made a mistake in the tense, for he was fully of the opinion that the brighter day had come. Of the work of the college, he said that it had been remarked that teachers are vastly more than the books taught, and that that was what they were trying to exemplify at Middlebury.

Prof. Scott of the Faculty, Prof. Shipman, Prof. Higley, the Rev. Mr. Sawyer and others followed with encouraging remarks, all bearing testimony to the effi-

ciency and renewed prosperity of Middlebury College.

Letters of regret were read from Hon. Aldace F. Walker, the newly-appointed Interstate Commissioner; the Rev. J. D. Wickham, 90 years of age yesterday; Joshua Bates, LL. D., ex-Gov. Horace Fairbanks of Vermont, Prof. Geo. N. Boardman of the Theological School, Chicago; Prof. B. Kellogg of the Polytechnic School, Brooklyn; Hon. Stephen A. Walker, United States District Attorney, Southern New York; Rev. Geo. P. Tyler, D. D., Rev. J. G. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. John C. Larabee, Rev. James M. Warner, Rev. S. Leroy Blake, D. D., Hon. J. B. Jerman, Preston Sheldon, M. D., Alva C. Peck, Henry R. Dorr.—*Abridged and adapted from the Boston Journal of April 1.*

PERSONALS.

'39. John Godfrey Saxe died March 31st at his home in Albany, N. Y.

'54. The New York Daily Tribune of April 19 mentions the sudden death on Sunday, April 17, of J. M. Potter, a lawyer of Dye street, New York. Mr. Potter was a native of Middlebury and graduated from Middlebury college in the class of 1854. He practiced law in Syracuse, N. Y., many years and more recently in New York city.—*Middlebury Register.*

'54. The particulars of Charles W. Seaton's death have just been learned. Mr. Seaton was superintendent of the New York census in 1879, of the 10th U. S. census and again of the U. S. census from 1882 to 1885. Overwork in the census office induced softening of the brain, and Mr. Seaton died November 5, 1885, at Williston, Vt., where he had come hoping country air would prove beneficial.

'62. Col. Aldace F. Walker of Rutland, Vt., has been appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the board of Inter-State Commerce Commission. He was twice elected State Senator and is to be chiefly credited with the Vermont railroad commission law.

'63. Col. Richard S. Tuthill of Chicago was recently elected county judge.

'64. Governor Ormsbee has appointed President Brainerd one of the commissioners for investigating the working of the school laws in this State.

'76. Prof. Charles G. Farwell, on account of ill health, has given up his position at Columbia Grammar School, New York. He is now New England agent of a Western Loan Company. His address is 23 Court street, Boston, Mass.

'77. James M. Gifford, Esq., is a member of the law firm of Hobbs & Gifford, 52 Williams street, New York.

'73. Rev. John W. Chapman was ordained to the Priesthood by Rt. Rev. Wm. H. A. Bissell of Vermont at St. Stephen's Church, Middlebury, April 22. Mr. Chapman will go as a missionary to Alaska, where he expects to found a mission school.

'80. Mr. Henry R. Dorr, son of S. M. Dorr, was elected a director in the National Loan and Trust Company of Topeka, Kan., at the last annual meeting. The company has a cash capital of $200,000; he has been for thirteen years the Kansas correspondent of the Rutland firm.—*Rutland Herald.* Mr. Dorr has been in the West this spring looking after the interests of the firm.

'82. C. D. Pillsbury, Esq., is growing into a fine law practice in Dighton, Lane county, Kansas. He is almost invariably successful in the cases he undertakes, a fact which makes him in great demand where "issues are to be joined."

'83. Mr. Jesse Stearns, who has been a student in the office of Messrs. Stewart & Wilds since his graduation from the college, and who was admitted to the bar last fall, will soon leave town for New York, where he will enter a law office. He had intended going West to settle and had about decided upon Kansas as his future residence when he had news of this opening. He will go to New York as soon as he recovers from the measles, with which he is now sick at his father's home in Monkton.—*Middlebury Register.*

'84. G. E. Lathrop, who came to Sioux Falls a little less than two years ago to become cashier of the Minnehaha National bank when that institution was established, has accepted the position of cashier of the First National bank of Concordia, Kansas—the bank from which Mr. Lathrop was called when he came here. This is one of the strongest banks in the State, and Mr. Lathrop is to be congratulated on being tendered such a responsible position. A very large circle of friends and acquaintances will regret his departure from Sioux Falls. During his residence here he has shown himself a keen and energetic business man, and at the same time a gentleman of most agreeable manners and sterling integrity. Mr. Lathrop will

shortly go east and will assume the duties of his new position on June 1.—*Sioux Falls Daily.*

'84. Mr. B. F. Churchill was graduated last week from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He took a first prize of $50 for the best notes of one of the Professor's lectures and was one of the twenty out of a class of over one hundred who passed the best examination on the studies of the course. Mr. Churchill will remain in New York for the practice of his profession.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Base ball is booming.

Knickerbockers have put in an appearance.

Probably a new tennis ground will be finished off this spring.

We had visits from Billings, '86, and Zelie, '87, at the beginning of the term.

The churches were decorated with flowers and ferns on Easter, and the services were largely attended.

It is becoming pleasanter out doors than in and groups may be seen at study or play on the campus.

As there were no college exercises Fast-day some of the boys didn't come back until the first of the week.

Howe, '87, and Edgerton, '88, represented the Middlebury chapter of Chi Psi at the annual convention held in New York.

The prudential committee visited the boarding house and found things satisfactory. They will probably put some furniture into the waiting room.

The G. A. R. Post gave an entertainment at the town hall Wednesday evening; there were speeches by Gov. Stewart and by Gen. Henry of Burlington.

The woodman's ax (or, to speak more exactly, Mr. McMann's) did a fell deed the other day in converting into fire wood the two noble sons of the forest which stood in front of S. div. of Starr Hall.

Query. What does the Freshman with the plug hat think of the new way of putting up lunches since he found the aforesaid hat transformed into a lunch basket. "And the wind blew thro' his whiskers."

At the meeting of the Undergraduate and Athletic associations for the election of officers and other business, it was pledged to support the ball team to the amount of $100. There was a discussion relative to the amendment of the constitution of the Undergraduate Association and a committee appointed to report on the subject.

The Junior Ex. took place at the town hall April 14. Owing, doubtless, to the efforts of the Juniors and Sophomores, the latter of whom posted mock programmes throughout the town the night before, the house was well filled. Mr. Lane contributed a floral reproduction of "'88" with a background of flowers. The "Ram" seems to have established itself as a part of the Jun. Ex. This year it was well gotten up and not so scurrilous as some of its predecessors. The exhibition was very creditable, the orations were well written and well delivered. The quartette were well received and were encored several times. The following is the programme:

MUSIC.

The Gay Pilgrim, *Mangold.*

College Quartette.

Historical Oration—Lincoln and Labor.

Burton Julius Hazen.

Oration—"Progress and Poverty."

Fdward Lyon Allen.

Oration—The Scholar in Politics.

William Buxton Clift.

MUSIC.

March. *Becker*

Quartette.

Oration—The Law and the Railroad.

William Seymour Edgerton.

Classical Oration—Landlordism in America.

Bernard Marsh Cooledge.

Oration—The American Idol.

Eugene Elwin Howe.

MUSIC.

{ *a.* Maid of County Perth.
{ *b.* Three Little Kittens.

Quartette.

Oration—A Misjudged Hero.

Edwin Judson Klock

Oration—Jubilee Year.

Richard Henry Lane.

Scientific Oration—Equilibrium.

Herbert Williams Denio.

MUSIC.

Waltz. *Vogel*

Quartette.

After the exhibibition quite a number remained to the hop supper, which was served at the Addison House.

Last Friday night some of the students felt it encumbent upon them to remove the picket fence surrounding the campus, which for several years has been an eye-sore to the students, and has suffered

many annual incendiary attacks from them. Several lengths of the fence were torn down and carried to the rear of the chapel building, where a bon-fire was kindled. Nor did it stop here. Some one, either maliciously or otherwise, began arousing the community by ringing the chapel bell and crying "fire" ! The fire company with engine and apparatus was called out and proceeded toward the college before the "sell" was discovered. We want it to be distinctly understood that the students at large do not sympathize with such behavior and that such conduct in no way represents the sentiment of the college. One of the funny incidents which always attend such occasions, was furnished by the calm deportment of a grave Senior, who, when he heard the alarm, demurely arose, gathered together his effects, including a costly "Prince Albert," and, with water-pail in hand, descended to the scene of carnage, and then "got on his ear and howled."

COLLEGE NOTES.

The University of Oxford has an annual income of $1,000,000.

Vassar is to have a gymnasium, to cost twenty thousand dollars.

Harvard College will receive $400,000 by the will of the late J. O. A. Williams.

Amherst has recently had a gift of $75,000 on condition that $25,000 additional be secured.

The Junior class of Cornell will give annually a prize of fifty dollars to the best general athlete.

The Kent laboratory at Yale will, it is said, when completed, be the finest building of the kind in the country, and will cost $80,000.

Rutgers College receives an annual endowment, from the State of New Jersey, sufficient to furnish forty students with tuition free of charge.

On March 9, Cornell laid the foundation of a law school, and the Board of Trustees of the University selected the faculty and corps of instructors.

The library at Yale is increasing at the rate of one thousand volumes annually ; the library at Cornell at the rate of more than three thousand volumes annually.

There are twenty persons whose gifts to colleges in this country aggregate over $23,000,000. Three of these rich men—Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins, and Asa Parker—gave over $14,000,000.

A new college for women has been opened at Bryn-Mawr, Pa. The cost of the buildings will be $200,000, and they are pronounced equal to those of Vassar. The course of study will be nearly the same as that at Johns Hopkins University.

Bowdoin has recently had $5,000 bequeathed to it to found two or more scholarships, with the proviso that the students receiving aid from this fund shall keep the donor's lot in the cemetery free from the appearance of neglect.

Cornell University is to receive from Hon. Hiram Sibley a quarter of a million of dollars for improving and enlarging the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts. A large building is to be constructed to the east of the present Sibley structure early in the spring, and provision made for the instruction of many hundred students in technical and mechanic arts.

Garfield University will soon be established at Wachita, Kansas. The building and grounds will cost $200,000, of which the town gives $100,000 in order to have the university located there. This is a sample of Western liberality, and shows that the people of Wachita possess the characteristic "push" of the West. The University will be under the management of the Disciples of Christ.

The trouble with the Frerhmen at Hamilton is not yet over, although the Freshmen have recognized upper classmen's authority and accepted the censure in regard to algebra show. The difficulty now is over the canes. Formerly this point of etiquette was settled by a "cane row" in which the under classmen struggled for the cane, and if the Freshmen won, they were allowed to carry canes. If not, they were not allowed to swing them till the third Freshmen term. The last row occurred in 1881, since which time the Freshmen have been content to go without canes till the regular privileged date. But now the Sophomores threaten to deprive them of this privilege. A row will probably result after vacatiou unless the point is settled. The Freshmen have secured heavy maple "bangers" for canes and intend to sport them next term. Between the row of the societies and that of the classes, the term ended in an unusually lively manner.—*Ex.*

EXCHANGES.

The last editor of this department suggested that it was a nuisance and had best be done away with, but we shall continue it for the present, at least, feeling that is well to preserve this connecting link between college periodicals.

The *Adelphian* has a well written tribute to Henry Ward Beecher.

The *Dartmouth* and *Darmouth Literary Monthly* are among the best and both excel in poetry.

The *Mercury* bears the marks of a city college. It complains of a lack of deference toward upper classmen from the lower.

The *Tech.* comes in an attractive cover and the literary articles have less the appearance of being selected from class-room work than a number of exchanges.

The *Oberlin Review* evidently comes from an institution where the faculty exercises a boarding-school sort of authority, while complaints of the powers that be monopolize a large part of the *Wesleyan Argus*.

The exchange editor of the *Haverfordian* says: "There is always a strong presumption against any organization which has secrecy and oaths as its distinguishing features." The smaller Western colleges also are stirring up the question of fraternities.

The *W. T. I.* ends an editorial on grinds, "We would not discourage the habit of study, but only that exclusive devotion to books which gains for the student approbation and applause on commencement day, but chagrin and disappointment in the field when the battle of life has fairly begun."

The *Hamilton Lit.* for March in an editorial on the case of Hill vs. Dickinson College, says: "The case is full of significance and has thrown considerable light on the summary way in which college Faculties generally deal with their students. As far as College Faculties are concerned it ought to serve as a gentle reminder to them that wise as they are, they must not think that no one has a right to complain, no matter what they may do, or that their judgment is of necessity so infallible that it is entirely unnecessary to investigate the facts of any case, and especially to remember that decisions resting on a purely intutitional basis where hard realities are in question, will not stand in the eyes of the law. In no court of any in the country but the Star Chamber of College Faculty Absolutists would a trial be conducted without giving the accused an opportunity of meeting his accusers or knowing something of the charges and evidence against him. The trouble lies in many cases in the lack of sympathy in the Faculty with youthful feeling, and again in the fact that many of our prominent educators and scholars have no ability in the line of government, and are wont to make use of purely visionary methods in the ascertainment of college delinquencies and in the infliction of punishments. However, the Dickinson College case will remind college officers that a farcical investigation will satisfy neither the common rules of justice nor the technical requirements of the law, and will encourage college students to demand a fair and complete trial; and further, this case has settled the question that the reputation of students in the the eyes of their fellows or of the world can not be sacrificed, in fact that they cannot be deprived of the ordinary rights of a citizen by any whimsical action of the body of men controlling the government of the institution in which they may be enrolled."

SPORTING.

There are only eight men training for the Cornell crew.

The N. T. ball team is reported to have a professional trainer.

March 12, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia united to form a base-ball league by themselves.

There are only three weeks before the first U. V. M. game and the team must work hard if they wish to win.

Williams' uniform is gray trousers, black stockings, black leather belt and white jersey with a black W on the breast.

The best American record for the 24-mile run was broken recently at Philadelphia; time, 2 hours, 41 min., 32 sec.

Pres. Eliot of Harvard, Pres. McCosh of Princeton, and Pres. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University have rowed on their respective 'Varsity crews.

Harvard's class of '90, tug-of-war, pulled the Sophomore team about four inches at the first winter meeting of the Athletic Association, March 19.

A professorship of Physical Culture, with an endowment of fifty thousand dollars, is to be established at Amherst as a memorial of Henry Ward Beecher.

The plans for the new gymnasium at Columbia have been prepared. The building will contain gymnasium, rowing-room, base-ball cage, swimming-bath, bowling-alleys, lecture-rooms, smoking-rooms, etc.

The Freshman ball team has organized and consists of Owen, p., Ross, c., Lavery, 1st b., McCarthy, 2d b., Groves. 3d b., Mead, s. s., Clift, l. f., Goddard, c. f., Button, r. f., Pearson and Hitchcock, subs.

Dwight and Beekman, the lawn-tennis players, are playing in Cannes, England. In a recent tournament, Beekman played in the finals with E. Renshaw, the latter winning by a score of only three sets to two.

We have a State college base-ball association. Why shouldn't we have a State college athletic association, with a field-day in the fall. It would add very much to the interest taken in athletics and Middlebury would certainly take her share of the honors.

It is claimed that Clark, a catcher, and Wilson, a pitcher, who are now at Williams, were enticed away by many inducements from Brown and Bowdoin. Keefe, of the New Yorks, who trained the Williams nine for a time, prophesies that Wilson will become one of the most prominent pitchers in the league.

An attempt was made this spring by the faculty of Maine College to arrange a combination of all the colleges against the Maine Inter-Collegiate Base Ball League. They wrote to each of the other colleges requesting the faculties to unite with them in forbidding students to enter the League. Two of the colleges thought it would not be wise to take such a decided step, and the combination could not be effected. The League, nevertheless, has virtually been killed, as only two nines, those of Bowdoin and Colby, will make a contest this year. It is said that one reason for the action of the college was a condition imposed by a person making a large bequest to the institution.

SOME COLLEGE LYRICS.

A REFUTATION.

"Hearts are trumps," the poets claim:
He who writes in love's own game
Has them at his command.
Alas! I know
It is not so:
I held the *cards* but lost the hand.

—*Dartmouth Lit.*

FAREWELL.

You've been a warm, true friend to me
These many, many years;
But now the last sad hour has come—
I part from you with tears.

Well I remember, long ago,
One snowy winter's night,
The time I proudly brought you home,
Pressed to my bosom tight.

Alas! that all your grace should flee,
And all the perfect charms;
Yet happy moments I have known
In those once shapely arms.

You used to wear a modest look,
But now are seedy quite;
You have a dissipated air
Of roaming late at night.

Now arm in arm to walk with you
I feel ashamed and shy;
It's really best that we should part,
Good-by, old coat—good-by.

—*College Mercury.*

In a boat drifting idly, idly,
Sat a youth and maiden fair;
The sunbeams played at hide and seek
In the tangles of her hair;
Before her he sat enchanted,
Charmed by her magic spell,
His dark eyes mutely pleading
The love he longed to tell.

"Beatrice, dear," he whispered,
"Would it not be a beautiful dream
To drift on thus forever
Along life's placid stream?"
Beatrice played with the tiller-ropes;
"I shouldn't mind it, Ned.
Drifting with you down the stream of life,
If I might steer," she said.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A SPRING EVENING'S IDYL.

A fond adieu, a star or two,
Some lips with rapture meeting,
A lover's sigh, a love-lit eye,
A heart with fond hope beating;

A creaking gate, an hour quite late,
A watch-dog's hearty greeting;
A quick advance, a pair of pants
That sadly need reseating.

—*Dartmouth Lit.*

MY PENSIVE LOVE.

My Love, methinks, is somewhat sad to-day,
A pensive shadow lies across her face,
Yet she is no less beautiful, I say,
Nor has she less of winsomeness and grace.
She has not smiled this hour or two, I wis,
A passing hint of tears is in her eyes,
And yet my pensive Love so charming is
I almost would not have her otherwise.

And is it civil in me to be glad
Because my love is sorry? Let me say
I half suspect my haughty Love is sad
Because of her proud words of yesterday.

We quarrelled just a little, as we stood
In the dim twilight—never mind the cause,—
And she who quarrels with her lover should
Be sorry—by the strongest of love's laws.

I would not have her melancholy, no,
It grieves me to see tears in her sweet eyes,
Yet I am just a little glad to know,
It is because she thinks *me* hurt she cries.

—*Fortnight.*

PALMISTRY.

She traced, with dainty finger,
Upon his open palm,
A fortune of riches and honor
Without one touch of harm.

The line of his life was long,
There was intellect, too, she said;
But when she broke at the line of heart,
She gravely shook her head.

"A serious matter already;
And you not twenty-four?
Why, not a vestige of heart remains;
Such lines I never saw!"

He bent his head and whispered,
"I'll explain that if I may:
I've not a vestige of heart, because
You've stolen my heart away."

" DREAMING.

Softly through my soul to-night
Flows a mystical delight—
Flows a mellow, pleasant light,
Softly, gently beaming;
And the sweetest music floats,
As from distant angel throats,
Swelling with seraphic notes
For a soul that's dreaming.

Tender eyes that seem to glow
With a love that angels show,
Far too deep for man to know,
On me now are beaming;
And my soul in sweet surprise,
Calmly resting gently lies
Gladdened by those tender eyes—
Ah! I'm merely dreaming."

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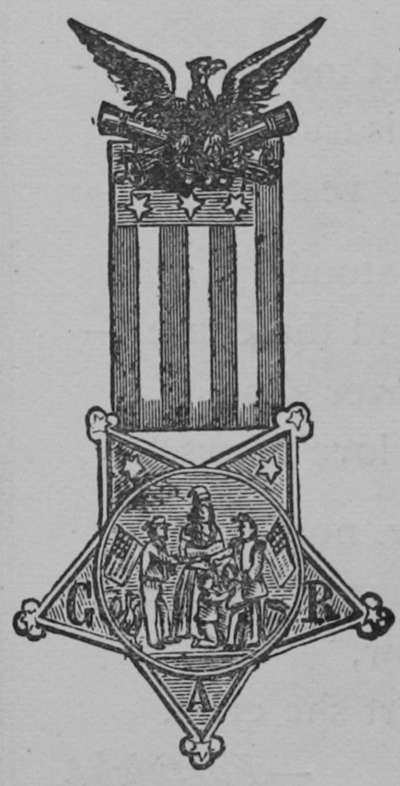

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which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburgh will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen. Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum. Generals Q. A. Gilmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., etc., will appear.

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